VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 972717

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rohit Kumar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi-Mukherjee Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

27/8/22

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

VISION IAS

All the Best

1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional music in India has been inspired from local cultural traditions and value systems

1) Cultural Traditions in Regional Music

1.1) Influence of Bhakti and Sufi movement

eg Mirabai's bhajans focused on love and compassion

1.2). Role of local art

eg Ankia Naat and Sattraya of Sankaradeva → Assamese culture

1.3) Persian influence due to rise of Mughals

eg Persian influence in Hindustani music

1.4) Elements of common origin and cultural assimilation

eg all musical styles have 'raag' and 'taal' concepts

1.5) Tribal influence

eg songs on forest management, harvesting, etc reflected in local music

1.6). Vernacular style

eg. Basavanna's vachanas in Kannada

Carnatic music heavily influenced by Telugu and Tamil

"Music is the reflection of the society". It reflects our regional cultural practices and traditions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस अंश में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's working class movement started with the Extremist era as the Moderates feared about creating divisive ranks in the early stages

1) Emergence of working class movement

1.1) Participation of INC representatives in Comintern International

1.2) Widening of political base - workers brought to forefront
eg Sholapur strikes in NCM (1922).

1.3). Communist movements (1920s)
eg Peshawar conspiracy (1922)
Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy (1924).
(rise of leaders like Dange., Usmani)

1.4) Formation of ~~AITUC~~ AITUC in 1920 led by Lala Lajpat Rai.

1.5) Socialistic trends → (i) rise of Nehru and Bose

(iii) rise of leaders like Bhagat Singh

(ii) Bombay Plan

2) Role in National Movement

2.1) Mass mobilisation - participation in Noncooperation Movement (1920) and CDM (1930)

2.2) Organising strikes and bandhs to pressurise government

2.3) Advocacy for economic reforms (mandated in Naoroji's Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India)

eg reduction of tariffs

2.4) Providing a united front (eg - Ahmedabad Mill strike) - 1918

Workers' played a major role in later period (Quit India Movement) to realise the ideals of purna swaraj

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhian era (1914 onwards) has been a culmination of ideologies of extremists like Tilak ~~which~~.

1) Synergy with Tilak's politics

1.1) Radical approach - mass mobilisation through picketing, awareness campaigns, etc.

eg 17000 out of 10000 women in salt satyagraha were women

1.2) Focus on vernacular literature

Kesari (in Punjabi) by Tilak and Maharatta, Harijan by Gandhi in Gujarati

1.3) Deviation from 3Ps - petition prayers and protests

eg Breaking salt law, boycott of British institutions

1.4). Women emancipation – Gandhi formed Tilak Fund for women (NCM, 1920).

1.5) Advocacy for social reforms – breaking caste hierarchy by (Harijan Sevak Sangh)

2) Deviation from Tilak's politics

2.1) Secular approach by Gandhi

eg Khilafat Movement (Tilak focused on Ganesha puja, Shivaji mela).

2.2). Non-orthodox approach

Tilak opposed Age of Consent Act (1891); Gandhi called for women education (Tolstoy Farm)

Tilak, called by Gandhi, as the ~~father~~ of India's National movement pioneer

served as an inspiration for the Gandhian movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World's oceans are responsible for 80% of emission absorption due to ~~carbon~~ anthropogenic activities resulting in human-induced warming

~~Cons~~ Loss of memory due to warming

1) Ocean stratification - leads to poor mixing of water

2). Ecosystem losses - coral bleaching in Barrier Reef in 2019 due to heat waves.

3) Affect ecosystem services - anoxic conditions due to higher BOD

4) Ocean acidification leads to lower pH and higher H^+ ions leading to coral bleaching

Consequences of human induced warming → lack of capacity to sequester carbon

↓ changes to atmospheric circulation.

↓ loss to tourism and livelihood

The need is to focus on Blue carbon economy (Conservation International) to revive world's oceans.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Soil amendment refers to the changes made to soil to ensure higher fertility, consistency in edaphic properties for sustainable agriculture

1) Benefits of soil amendment

1.1) Reduces soil alkalinity and salinity → e.g. application of gypsum

1.2) Ensuring fertility losses are minimised. e.g. use of fly ash for soil amendment

1.3) Suitability for agriculture
(i) → application of fertilizer and pesticide
(ii) → mulching and aeration practices
(iii) → promoting biota growth

1.4). Promoting ecosystem services –
(eg earthworm growth ensure nutrient supply

2) Challenges in soil amendment

2.1) Excessive use can be counter productive
(eg excessive gypsum alters pH and conductivity

2.2) Requires extension services
(eg Krishi ~~Vigyan~~ Vikas Kendra for advice

2.3) High procurement cost – unsustainable for poor and marginal farmers (83 %)

2.4). Absence of soil health card scheme penetration

2.5). Poor supply chain – flyash not provided by thermal plants on time

Soil amendment shall help to ensure ideals of "evergreen revolution" and double farmers' income

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid power stations refers to the power plants that run on both conventional and non-conventional fuel

1) Advantages of Hybrid power station

1.1) Reduced fuel consumption
~20% of coal imported in India

1.2). Improved efficiency –
Eg co-generation plants have higher plant load factor and efficiency

1.3). Reduces consumption of auxiliary power – Eg solar floating units at Ramagundam produces additional MWs.

1.4) Thrust to farmers – biomass production from food and non-food sources can be monetised

1.5) Reduced emission → (i) CO_2 emission reduces.

(ii) sulphur emission reduces

(iii) lower fly ash production

2) Challenges in hybrid power station

2.1) Higher investment — capex higher than conventional plants

2.2) Absence of clear regulatory policy

2.3). Concerns over supply — biofuels supply can be disrupted due to poor supply chain

2.4). Higher cost of power — currently coal plants supply power at Rs 3/KWh

2.5). Existing plants requires retrofitting — increased consumer cost

Hybrid power plants shall be the future panacea to India's energy crisis. The need is to develop a comprehensive policy for regulation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन वेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Van Allen Radiation Belt refers to the belt of asteroids, meteoroids in the interplanetary region

1) Formation of Van-Allen Belt

1.1) Explained by Big Bang Theory - revolution of unconsolidated material around the Sun

1.2) Planets and satellites coalescence left some unconsolidated material

2) Growing focus on Van Allen Belt study

2.1) Insights about formation of galaxies and solar system

2.2) Provides study of geological imprints

2.3) Necessary for safe interplanetary missions

eg India's Mangalyaan

2.4). Commercialisation of space
eg asteroid mining

2.5). Infrared ~~tele~~ infrastructure helps to understand state of universe 13.5 billion years ago.

2.6). Radiation study to protect space assets

Van Allet Belt study shall help to understand and prove Einstein's and Hawking's theories about ~~outer~~ space

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Marital rape immunity, covered under section 375 (IPC) provides immunity to married men against rape towards their ~~wif~~ wife above a certain age.

1) Argument against
- (i) affects family as institution
- (ii) difficult to prove charges and withdrawal of consent ~~are~~
- (iii) divorce and harassment already covered under IPC

2). Arguments for criminilization

2.1) Gender justice - Article 51A prohibits actions derogatory to women.

2.2). Ending colonial era mindset - commodification of women

2.3) Global best practices - not criminalised in UK (Law Commission calls for criminalisation)

2.4) Ending misnomer - family not only meant for procreation

2.5) Against consent till perpetuity - SC judgement - marriage does not guarantee eternal consent

2.6) Not "reasonable expectation" to expect women to fulfill man's demands -

(a) even sex workers can deny consent (SC judgement) - no concept of reasonable expectation

Justice Verma committee recommendation should be followed to criminalise marital rape to realise the ideals of Panchpran (PM Modi).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Care economy refers to the economic process, ~~development~~ activities, etc around welfare of people especially vulnerables.

Care economy deriving legitimacy from
- → welfarism (Bhim Singhji case) as basic structure
- → Article 41 — assistance of old, unemployed and sick
- → Article 39(B) — reducing inequalities

1) Challenges faced

1.1) Poor private participation
→ low participation in silver economy.

1.2) Low domestic demand due to low per capita income

1.3) Limited research → 0.67% of GDP on R&D.

1.4) Considered private public good
[eg provision of basic needs like water, sanitation, etc

1.5) Poor interministerial cooperation leading to poor convergence of policies

2) Care economy requires following measures

2.1) Active role of private sector in tertiary healthcare

2.2) Decentralised planning - under Article 243 G (principle of subsidiarity)

2.3) Rationalisation of freebies to focus on capital investment

2.4) Promoting civil society organisation for last mile connectivity

Care economy shall help to exploit the demographic dividend in post pandemic recovery to ensure "bahuyan hitaye, bahuyan sukhaye"

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"Learning poverty" refers to the reversal in foundational literacy and numeracy observed during the pandemic (ASER Pratham)

1) Challenge of learning poverty

1.1) Loss of learning - ~80% children lost arithmetic acumen (Class II).

1.2) Feminization of learning poverty - more girls dropped out due to dual burden

1.3) Denial of cultural education and value based learning - school conduct fairs, festivals

2) Implications

2.1) Generation of poorly educated - leads to increased pressure on agriculture

2.2) Greater gender divide - lower enrolment and LFPR (22%)

2.2). Poor digital literacy - 4% households in rural areas have computers

2.4). Increased fiscal burden to compensate for loss. (need to increase % of GDP to 6%).

2.5). Other concerns
- (i) radicalisation (especially in J&K)
- (ii) poor skilling and unemployment
- (iii) social ostracisation

3) Way forward

3.1) Increase expenditure to 6% of GDP (Kothari committee)

3.2). School buses and Schools on wheels - Delhi model

3.3). Bridging digital gap - e-DISHA initiatives

3.4) Teachers' training to cover gap (NISHTHA portal)

"Saa vidyaye vimukteyaye" - True education is what liberates us. The need is to ensure SDG 4 is met by 2030 through multi stakeholder approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mural traditions refers to paintings on walls and ceilings using fresco style

Evolution of Mural tradition in South India

1.1) Prehistoric cave paintings
Eg Mesolithic paintings in Bhimbetka (MP) and Jogimara cave (Chattisgarh)

1.2) Mural paintings under post Mauryan empires
Eg Ajanta murals
(i) → no use of blue colour
(ii) → depiction of Avalokiteswara and Manjushri
(iii) → intricate decorative style (focus on naturalism)
(iv) → depicts Jataka tales

Ajanta murals → 1st century BC to 5th century AD by Vakataka King Harishena

Ellora art

(i) → patronised by Yadavas and Rashtrakutas

(ii) → 3 religions like Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism (Carpenters' cave - Buddhist, Kailash temple - Hindu).

(iii) → depicts Jataka tales.

1.3). Rise of Jainism mural art

eg Chitanavasal caves depicting samvasana (animals, plants and humans coming together near Mahavira

1.4). Medieval mural art under Vijayanagar empire

eg Lepakshi art in Virabhadra Temple.

2) Characteristics of mural tradition

2.1) Royal patronage extended

eg Vakataka, Yadavas and Vijayanagar rulers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2.2) Intricate style with enriching design (naturalistic)

2.3) Use of local pigments in fresco style eg Ajanta caves

2.4). Promoting religious tolerance

eg Ellora caves → 12 Buddhist caves

→ 17 Hindu caves

→ 5 Jain caves

2.5) Depict local tradition

eg Mesolithic painting shows group hunting

Mural art grew under the early Mughals + eventually giving way to miniature art under later Mughals and British

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian nationalism that grew in 1860s was a culmination of political, economic and socio-religious policies of British

I) Product of colonial modernity

1.1) Economic unification through construction of Railways, common economic policies (Labor Act of 1881).

1.2) Political unification through
(i) codification of IPC (1860) and CrPC.
(ii) English as the common language in courts
(iii) Centralising effect of Charter Act of 1833

1.3) Inspiration from Western ideologies - thoughts of Locke, Rousseau, etc.

~~1.4) Learning from West - Desh.~~

1.4). Learning from West
several Vernacular literature
like Amrit Bazar Patrika grew.
(along lines of Western newspapers)

1.5) Common education system
Rayleigh Committee (1904):-
education system ~~built on~~
led to creation of nationalists

1.6) Nationalists like Nairoji
However, the credit cannot only
be attributed to colonial modernisation

2) Nationalism grew because of
domestic factors

2.1). Rise of nationalists because
of growing discontent
Highlighted in Nairoji's
Poverty and Unbritish rule
in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.2) Socio-religious reforms

eg Harijan Sevak Sangh by Gandhi (1932)

All India Scheduled caste Federation

2.3) Inspiration from global experience

eg Japan's industrialisation without colonial support

2.4) Revival of India's past - cultural Renaissance.

eg Sudhesha Geetham by Subramanyam Bharati

Bharata Mata By Abinandranath Tagore

India's nationalism that grew out of British modernism proved to be the nails in the imperialism coffin leading to calls for Purna swaraj (Lahore session)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Post independence India ~~was~~ growth modelled on Mahalanobis model led to ~~[illegible]~~ of environmental degradation

Organised movements focussing on environmentalism

Need
- → displacement of locals.
- → no focus on eco-centricism
- → absence of a comprehensive environmental law.
- → extensive deforestation and construction on fragile land

2) Environmental movements post independence

2.1) Chipko Movement led by Garhwali women against

commercial exploitation

2.2) Appiko Movement along the lines of Chipko Movement in Karnataka.

2.3). Shahdara Movement led by women against damages by MNCs in rural-urban fringe

2.4) Silent Valley campaign in Kerala against excessive construction in Western Ghats

2.5): Against forced displacement of people

- Narmada Bachao Andolan (led by Medha Patkar)
  - Sardar Sarovar dam
  - Narmada
- Niyamgiri protest by tribals in Odisha against Vedanta mining

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2.6). Post 2000s movement

(i) ~~Aarey~~ Aarey colony movement (Mumbai, Maharashtra) against metroshed construction

(ii) Organised movement in Tamil Nadu against styrene manufacturing unit

Environmental movement gained traction after Greta Thunberg's Fridays for future and rise of pressure groups like PETA.

The need is to ensure 3Ps - people planet and profit in the context of sustainable development

"prakriti rakshita rakshati" nature protects only if protected

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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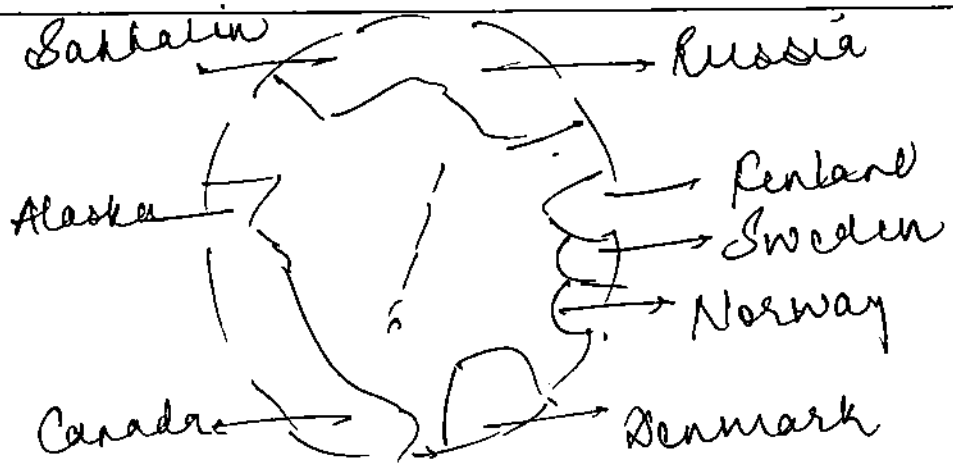
15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic paradox refers to the condition of Arctic amplification (net carbon emitter) which due to melting which offers both benefits and losses to environment and economy



Arctic Region

Arctic Paradox refers to
- gains to economy.
  - eg opening up of sea lanes of communication
- loss to environment
  - eg sea level rise

2) Spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources

2.1) Oil and Gas resources – US based study says one of the largest reserves of methane hydrates and gas

East Sakhalin offshore

Alaska offshore

Pechora basin

Dirandra Gas sites in India

2.2) Coal reserves – found in Svalbard (Norway)

2.3) Rare earth's reserves – according to Geological survey, 25% reserves in Greenland

2.4) Fishing ~~reserves~~ resource due to cold current

eg cod fishing off Alaskan coast

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Reforms needed

2.1) Sustainable mining practices

2.2) Collaboration in Arctic Council

2.3). Reducing emissions to prevent ice melting (REDD+ initiative

2.4). Focus on blue-green infrastructure

2.5) Non-militarisation of Arctic region

India's Draft Arctic Policy aims to focus on building capacity, research and climate change based studies to ensure sustainable development of Arctic region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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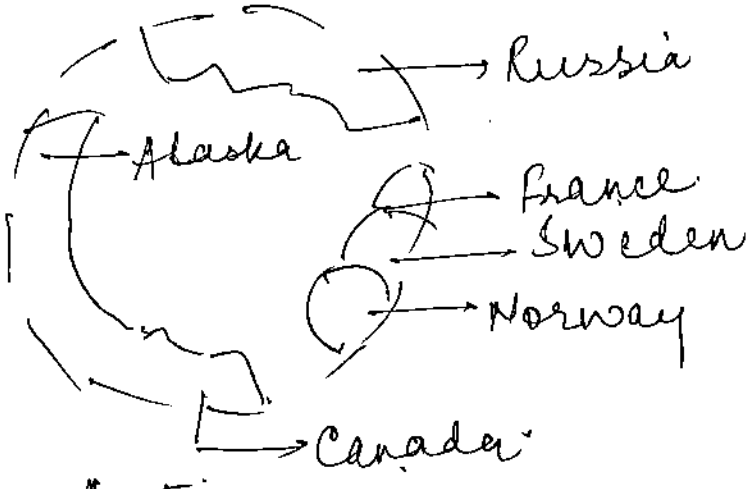
Cryosphere changes have brought about irreversible changes in the content of climate change (IPCC Special Report on Cryosphere)

1) Arctic melting and impact on ecosystem



Arctic region

1.1). Affects Atlantic Meridional Oceanic circulation - melting by 4°C slows AMOC by ~~[illegible]~~ 2-3 m/s.

1.2) Affects upper-atmospheric circulation - leads to omega blocking and heat waves in Canada

1.3) Vicious cycle

Arctic melting → exposure of methane hydrates → excess emission → amplification → Arctic melting

VICIOUS PRAP

1.4) Destruction of local ecosystem

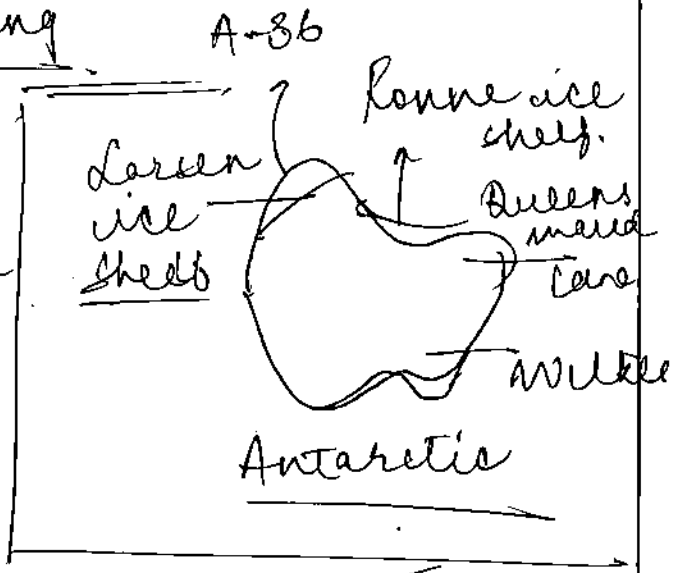
eg Kelp forest near Alaskan coast disrupted

eg ~~Poaching~~

2) Antarctic melting

2.1) Breaking of ice shelves causes sea level rise

(~1.1m rise expected by 2020)



2.2) Affects western continental drift – impact on ocean currents like Peruvian current

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Measures to tackle threat

2.1) Reducing emissions through
(i) REDD+ initiatives
(ii) INDC compliance
India updated its INDC in 2022 → 45% decline in emission intensity

2.2) Non-militarization of Antarctica - adherence to Antarctic treaty

2.3) Adaptation measures to tackle sea level rise → construction of sea walls (Pakarta)

2.4) Focus on collaboration in Arctic studies - collaboration with Arctic Council

2.5) Focus on blue-green infrastructure

Draft Arctic Policy aims to promote research in mitigating the effects of cryospheric melting

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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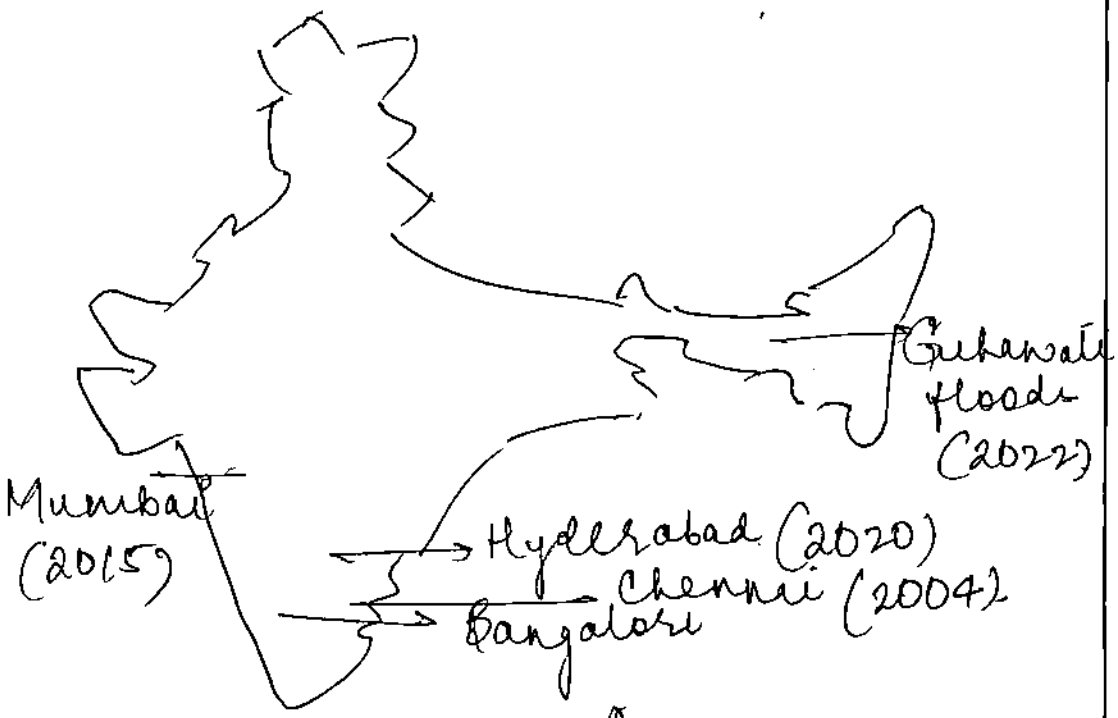
Recently, intensity and frequency of urban floods has witnessed a rise (NDMA report)



Urban flood in the last two decades

1 Reasons for urban flooding
- poor contour planning
- improper solid waste management
- deforestation and destruction of wetlands
- concretisation and heat island effect

2) Impact on urban ecosystem and critical infrastructure

2.1). Damage to life and livelihood

eg. Heavy losses in Chennai flood (2004).

2.2). Impacts critical infrastructure

Critical infra
- → power line
- → communication networks
- → metro and local train connectivity
- → waterlogging of roads.

eg. Complete disruption in Mumbai floods (2015)

2.3). Impact slum dwelling - outbirst of malaria, cholera, etc.

2.4). Impacts ecosystem - wetlands ~~and forest~~ affected in Bangalore floods.

2.5). Creates social stratification - crisis due to scarcity of resources

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Measures to mitigate urban floods:

3.1). Hazard vulnerability and risk assessment – contour planning

3.2) Role of IMD – eg. i-FLOWS model replicated for all urban areas

3.3) Urban flooding cell (UFC) conceptualised under MoHUA.

3.4) Proper drainage and solid waste management (Sikkim Model)

3.5) International best practices
- (i) → Barcelona Free Cities initiative
- (ii) → Harbin Sponge city
- (iii) → Copenhagen urban flood mitigation strategy

Urbanisation is expected to reach 40% by 2030. The need is to develop resilient cities to ensure the ideals of Panchpran in Amritkaal

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent sand mafia corruption cases highlights the necessary for sustainable sand mining

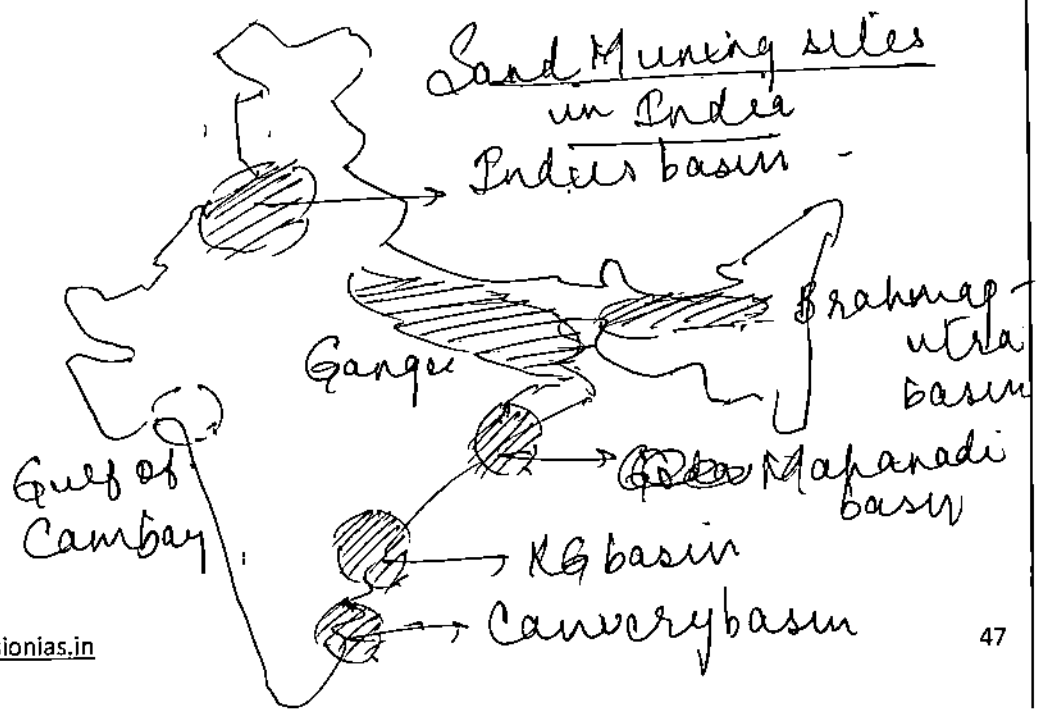
Sand - propellant for economic growth

(i) → storehouse of silicon

(ii) → necessary for refractory materials and glass making

(iii) → important ingridient for road construction

(iv) → loessic soil highly fertile for agriculture



2) Crucial ecosystem services offered by sand

2.1) Breeding ground for fish, crustaceans etc

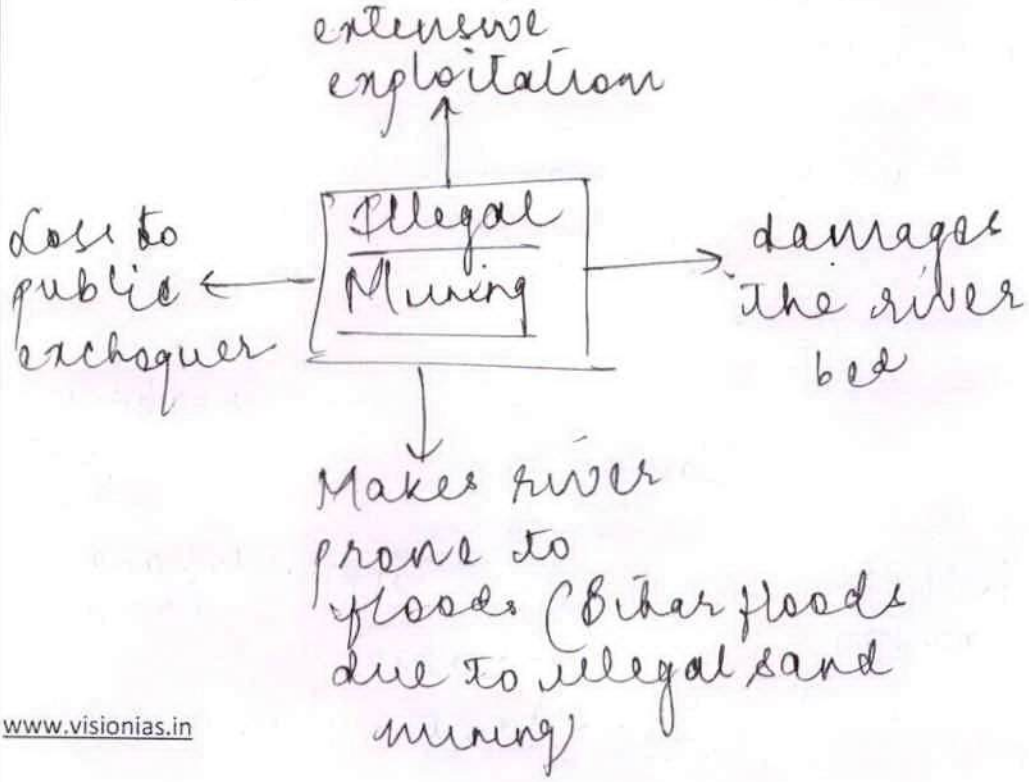
2.2) Provides nutrients through upwelling and turbation

2.3) ~~Absorbs~~ Percolation of water recharging groundwater

Eg Asola-Bhatti reservoir built to recharge aquifers

2.4) Provides ecosystem services in terai belt - nutrient recycling

3) Importance of sustainable sand mining



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) Measures to ensure sustainable sand mining

4.1) Comprehensive legislation

Eg. Coastal Zone Regulation (2022) → allow sand mining only by hand

4.2) Strict enforcement - social auditing (Meghalaya model)

4.3) Decentralised planning (covered under Article 243G) - development of Panchayat Development plan).

4.4) EIA made mandatory for sand mining operation even in strategic sectors

Sand, a minor mineral in MMDR, plays a major role in ensuring sustainable ecosystem for all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urbanization in India, according to World Bank, is messy, unbalanced and spontaneous.

1) Unbalanced and unbridled growth of urban spaces in India

1.1) Urban sprawl leads to slum formation eg Dharavi in Mumbai, RK Puram in Delhi.

1.2) Heavy congestion - Tom Tom survey says 17km/hr - average speed in Bangalore.

1.3) Excessive deforestation and loss of wetland - 37% lost in Bangalore since 2000.

1.4) Social stratification due to ghettoisation
eg Led to riots in Bangalore (2021) and Delhi (2020)

1.5) Denial of basic needs

(i) ~~inadequa~~ inadequate housing

(ii) poor sanitation and drinking water

(iii) poor electricity penetration

1.6). Unplanned migration creates governance issues

eg Dharavi migrants do not have voting rights

2) Need for reforms in urban planning

Shanghai Conference on sustainable cities (2001) mandates the following reforms

2.1). Decentralised planning - role of Municipalities in providing basic amenities

2.2) Proper devolution of funds -

XIV Finance Commission report - performance based grant

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.3) Sustainable connectivity

eg RRTS model in Delhi as part of Delhi Master Plan.

2.4) Mainstreaming of slum economy - eg integration through creation of market places

2.5) New Urbanism Model (Jane ~~Jacob~~ Austen) - focus on greening and creating sustainable forests (Miyawaki technique)

2.6) Transit oriented planning

eg Whitefield in Bangalore (to reduce mobility needs)

2.7) Circular economy - processing of greywater for consumption

Urban centres shall be the "growth poles" for post pandemic ~~refor~~ recovery. The need is to ensure ~~proper~~ adherence to targets in SDG 8 and 9

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Feminist movement in India.
initially led by western upper class women percolated to lower strata over time

Critical Analysis of feminist movement in India

1) Limited Western upper class psyche

1.1). Advocacy for women's education rights (in higher education)

eg Cousins and Pandita Ramabai testified before Hunter Commission

eg Advocacy for medical education - Dufferin College formed.

1.2) Sati prevalent under upper caste women - Bengal Regulation XVIIE in 1829 (Bentinck)

1.2). Seeking political rights -

eg. Margaret Cousins and Sarojini Naidu fought for voting rights → Madras became first state

However, feminist movement was later led by lower/middle class women.

2) Middle/Lower Class Movement)

2.1) SEWA by Ela Bhatt - mobilising women rag pickers, vendors

2.2) Environmental movement against exploitation

(i) Chipko Movement led by Amrita Devi

(ii) Narmada Bachao Andolan (by Medha Patkar)

2.3). Pickers' Union Movement and Shahdara Movement against exploitation of female workers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2.4). Anti Arrack Movement - anti liquor movement saw participation of 40000 women

2.5). formation of women pressure groups

Women pressure groups
- → SAYZH. against social ills
- → SAYFTY for women safety
- → India Against Oppression

2.6) Rise of lower/middle class women leaders

eg. ~~Jyotiba~~ Phule organised women education
Savitribai

2.7). Tribal Women led Dalit Panther Movement

"Women are equal companions of men in development ---? and uncompromising in matters of women's rights"

— Gandhi

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 972717

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rohit Kumar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Mukherjeenagar Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature 22/8/22

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Seventh schedule of the Indian constitution distributes the legislative powers of ~~various~~ centre and state government

Seventh Schedule
- List I - Central list
  currency, ~~power~~ banking
- List II - State list
  irrigation, land, police
- List III - Concurrent list
  ~~education~~
  marriage, divorce.

1) Need to revisit Seventh schedule

1.1) Deletion of obsolete subjects
eg lighthouse, boilers, etc needs to be deleted

1.2) Transfer from ~~state to~~ ~~so~~ one list to another

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(eg) Land should be transferred to concurrent list (to ensure easy land acquisition).

(eg) Bifurcation of education
school education → state list
higher education → concurrent list

1.3) Learning from US Constitution
Residuary powers should be provided to states.

1.4). Insertion of new subjects,
(eg) cyber security, AI and emerging tech should be enlisted

1.5). Rationalisation of civil subjects like divorce, marriage, etc.

Seventh schedule should be modified to reflect the changed situations to ensure cooperative federalism for good governance

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं, लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online Dispute Resolution mechanism refers to justice delivery and disposal of cases through the use of video conferencing and other digital technology

1) Advantages offered by ODR

1.1) Reduce pendency of cases - NJDG data says ~4 crore cases pending.

1.2). Faster and efficient mode of justice delivery - flexibility offered in operations

1.3) Allows judges to work from home → improves attendance (currently 188 days/year).

1.4). Brings transparency in proceedings

1.5). Reduce cost burden for litigants - guarantees right

to legal action (Article 21).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Challenges due to ODR

2.1). ~~Data~~ Privacy concerns - issues of malware threats.

2.2) Disruptions due to structural bottlenecks

(i) → poor internet connectivity (~14% in rural areas

(ii) → low band width of 4G network

(iii) → poor digital literacy

2.3). Communication gap could lead to erroneous judgement

2.4) Poor infrastructure to transition to ODR in subordinate courts.

"Justice ~~ad~~ - social, economic and political" (under Article 38) requires use of ODR for faster efficient justice delivery

Way forward (i) → bridging infrastructure gap (PM-Wani

(ii) → digital literacy.

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Centre-state relations in India has become more important since the rise of regional parties.

1) Constitutional Division of Power

1.1) Seventh schedule - trifurcates subjects into 2 lists

1.2) Division of executive powers

1.3). Taxation powers - GST Council comprised of states, UT, centre (101st CAA).

1.4) Constitutional amendment powers → initiated by centre
→ ratification of state for some laws (Article 368).

Combative federalism - perenial feature of India's democracy

2) 2.1) ~~Cases~~ Dispute over taxation powers - Eg States asking for centre to compensate for shortfall in Pandemic

2.2). Governor as a point of concern

(eg) Governor's denial to pass Howrah Municipal Corporation Act; Twitter banter in WB.

2.3) All India Services (AIS) allotment (eg) recent amendment of section 6 of AIS Rules.

2.4). Federal supremacy

(eg) Centre infringing on states' right to legislate — Cooperative Act (97th CAA).

2.5) Extensive powers of Centre

(eg) Centre's decision to ~~push~~ merge Municipal Corporation in Delhi

Way forward

Adherence to recommendation of Sarkaria Committee (Governor's appointment, 2nd ARC (residuary powers to states) and Rajinchi Committee shall help to bring a culture of cooperative federalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to pushing the government's machinery towards a pre-conceived objective and cause by a pressure group.

1) Lobbying for strengthening participative governance

1.1). Helps push for reforms

eg HOPCOMS in Karnataka under Horticulture Dept. → policy making role of farmers as members

1.2). Promotes welfarism and builds public trust

eg MKSS role in passing of PM Garib Kalyan Yojana

1.3) Role in policy making

eg FICCI and ASSOCHAM - industry experts collaborating with Ministry of Commerce

1.4). Promotes ease of doing business

eg GoM report on GST prepared with inputs from businesses.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Concerns

2.1) Absence of Lobbying legislation

eg Lobbying Regulation Act in US but no such law in India

2.2) Against fair competition

eg Walmart lobbying to push for entry in India

2.3). Against democratic ideals

More money power → More bargaining right

2.4). ~~Sec~~ Lobbying equated to corruption → lack of transparency will lead to nexus.

The need is to adopt a comprehensive legislation to regulate lobbying in India to ensure good governance in the Amritkal

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Open source software and platforms refers to those software whose codes and structures are available in public domain for everyone's use.

1) Government's encouragement for Open Source Software

(i) → Healthcare
- CoWin
- Arogya Setu

(ii) → Education policy to provide open source access to govt. applications in Digital tech

(iii) → e-governance G2C platforms (eg myGov.in)

2). True potential of FOSS and Digital Platform remains unfulfilled

2.1). Lower budgetary support to R&D – 0.66 % of GDP (46th rank in WIPO).

2.2) Lower private sector participation due to uncertain regulatory condition

eg Ambiguity over cryptocurrency and blockchain

2.3) Poor geographic outreach.

eg. Low internet penetration (42%) in rural areas

2.4) Limited collaboration with industry and academia

2.5) Infrastructural and other structural gaps
- (i) → poor training and shortfall of experts
- (ii) → lack of research facilities

2.6) Poor digital literacy — 10% as per DMF survey.

The need is to ensure a multi stakeholder approach to ensure full utilisation of FOSS for achieving the ideals of Panch-Pran (PM Modi)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Non-governmental organisations refers to organisations outside the ambit of market and state forms a part of civil society organisation

Vehicle for voicing concern

1) Bridging gap between common man and government

eg MKSS led to PM Garib Kalyan Rozgar Yojana

2). Voicing concerns of agricultural sector

eg Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU) and AI Kisan Sabha (AIKS) during farmers laws protest

3). Concerns over foreign policy and global peace and security

eg Role of SIPRI in releasing report on nuclear disarmament

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Raising voice over environmental degradation

eg. Babil Films Society (BFS) - campaigning through films

eg. Greenpeace and PETA. on ecological rights.

5) Cause groups raising concerns associated with shared values

eg ADR raising concern over false submission of affidavits

Way Forward

Adherence to National Policy on Voluntary sector 2007

(i). providing conducive environment

(ii) ensuring mechanism for participation with government

(iii) proper accreditation policy

(iv). record keeping and easy fund access.

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mental Healthcare Act, 2017: provides healthcare facilities to mentally distressed people (1 out of 7 persons in India)

1) Provision of Mental Healthcare Act (2017)

1.1) Suicide not a criminal offence.
1.2) Provides for "will" - powers to other relatives to make decision on behalf.
1.3) Provides for increasing funding and building infrastructure

2) Problems with the implementation

2.1) Perception issue (i): mental health considered stigma
(ii) excessive focus on physical health
(iii) not considered a health issue

2.2). Poor funding - ~33 paisa per patient in India

2.3) Poor awareness and capacity building to deal with mental health issues

2.4) Infrastructural issue → 0.5 beds per 1000 person

↓ poor training of medical staff

↓ 1/1615 doctor per individuals

3) Way forward

3.1) Strengthening initiatives like Manodarpan

3.2) Emergency contact for suicide cases

3.3) Building capacity through bridging courses

3.4). Increased funding to 2.5% of GDP on healthcare. (XIV Finance Committee).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Brief ~~on~~ advocates for formulating an Urban employment guarantee scheme at national level.

Need to formulate

1) Arguments for

1.1) Promotes welfarism - unemployment during pandemic rose to 27%.

1.2). Boost domestic consumption - (~60% of GDP) — ensures virtuous cycle of growth

1.2) MNREGA has increased rural income → (i) expands food budget
(ii) → increased expenditure on healthcare
(iii) → surplus brings savings and investment

1.4). Women emancipation - ~50% workers in MNREGA are women

→ National level scheme will promote gender justice

2) Arguments against

2.1) High fiscal burden - ~~≈3.5% fiscal deficit~~ high fiscal deficit and debt to GDP ratio of Centre

2.2). Absence of skilling in employment guarantee scheme

2.3). Promotes unskilled or semi-skilled labor - against concept of skilling, reskilling and upskilling

2.4) Structural problems with Employment schemes → poor funding
→ delay in wages delivery
→ poor convergence with other scheme ~~with~~ like Fasal Bima Yojana

The need is to push for skilling and vocational training to exploit the demographic dividend while keeping guarantee scheme as a last resort

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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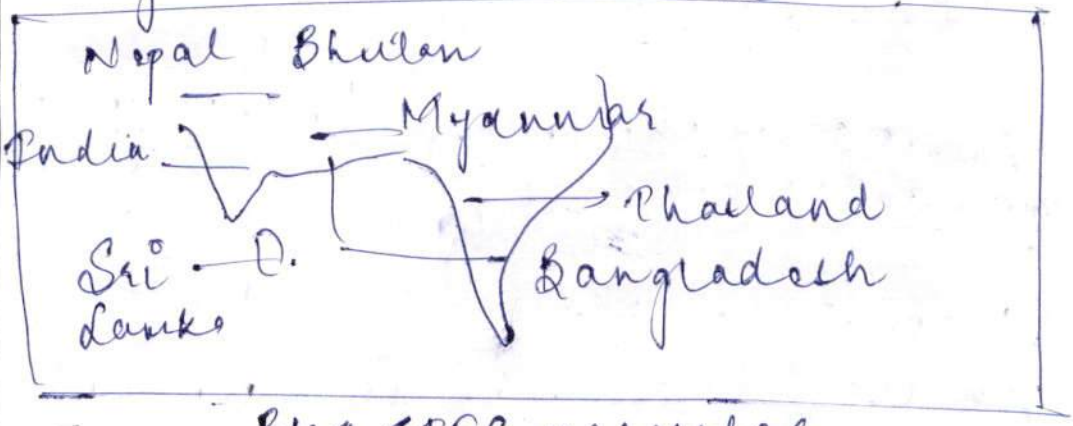
BIMSTEC refers to the regional organisation comprising of Bay of Bengal Littoral states (HQ- Dhaka).



BIMSTEC member countries

Relevance in meeting India's strategic aspirations

1) 1.1) Ensuring connectivity
eg Kaladan multimodal project and International Trilateral highway

1.2) Complement SAARC's ineffectiveness - push for BIMSTEC FTA.

1.3) Maritime security to realise ideals of SAGAR eg. MILAN exercise with Bangladesh.

1.4). Focus on energy security
(i) LNG facility in Bay of Bengal in (with Bangladesh).

1.5). Countering China's string of pearls - (i) access to Mongla port and Chittagong port
(ii) Development of West Container Terminal in Sri Lanka.

1.6) Military interoperability and credit generation

2). Challenges faced by BIMSTEC
- (i) slow progress in initial years
- (ii) stalled FTA due to dispute with Thailand
- (iii) China's rising clout in Indian Ocean
- (iv) Non inclusion of Malaysia, Indonesia

Way forward
- Push for FTA.
- Inclusion of members like Malaysia.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral doctrine, envisaged by IK Gujral, refers to the ideology that India's stature and size cannot be segregated from its relations with neighbouring members.

5 principles of Gujral Doctrine
- non-adherence to reciprocity
- mutual respect for sovereignty
- no use of land for against interest of neighbours
- non-interference in domestic affairs
- peace and security

1) Relevance of Gujral doctrine

1.1) Promoting India's big brother attitude

ex. support of $2.5 BN to Sri Lanka amid crisis

1.2) Promoting mutual trust and confidence building

eg India's non-interference in recent Nepal crisis

1.3) Promoting peace and security (SAGAR) in Indian Ocean region

eg Coastal Radar surveillance network by India

Colombo Security Conclave for regional security

1.4) Ensuring sustainable development (ideals of Asian century)

eg India's HICDP projects in Afghanistan

India's ambulance project in Sri Lanka.

Gujral doctrine helps to ensure the ideals of 'Neighbourhood first' and 'Vasudeva Kutumbakam' to promote a safe and secure Indian Ocean Region

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Officers of parliaments' refers to secretarial positions in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha secretariat

1) Pivotal role of Officers of Parliament

1.1) Provides administrative support
Eg. summoning of MPs by Secretary General

1.2). Clears agenda and ensures proper functioning

1.3). Provides research support to Parliamentary Committees

1.4). Resource management
files, notices, bills management

1.5). Publishes parliamentary proceedings

1.6) Support to Speaker - timeline formation, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Statutory and Constitutional Powers

2.1) Equivalent to Cabinet Secretary position

2.2) Responsible to Speaker - removal requires constitutional process

2.3) Can be removed only on certain grounds

2.4) Fixed Tenure and service condition

2.5) Salaries charged on Consolidated fund

3). Need for impartial functioning
- → separation of power
- → protecting parliamentary privileges
- → ensuring smooth functioning

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Finance Commission is a constitutional body constituted under Article 280 to ensure fiscal federalism

1) Nature of Finance Commission
- (i) Qualification specified by Parliament
- (ii) appointed by President for 5 years or as directed by President
- (iii) eligible for reappointment

2) Duties
- (i) Vertical devolution of funds between Centres and state
- (ii) Augment the fiscal ~~po~~ status of panchayats by effective devolution
- (iii) Principles laid down for horizontal devolution

3) Recommendation of XV Finance Commission

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3.1) Vertical devolution increased from 42% to 41% (creation of J&K and Ladakh)

3.2) Performance based incentive to states → performance on power reforms, etc.

3.3) Revenue deficit grants to certain states to ensure fiscal prudence.

3.4) Mandates creation of Defence Modernisation fund → modernisation and capital acquisition

3.5) Extensive focus on demographic performance → 2.5% considered in devolution (0% in XIV ~~com~~ FC)

3.6) Focus on environment vs development debate

eg MP and Chhatisgarh has large protected area percentage → limited scope for development

- Weightage alloted to forest cover

3.7). Emphasis on bringing fiscal prudence - lays down principle and targets for medium term deficit

~~(8)~~ Finance Commission, acting as a quasi ~~federal~~ judicial body, needs to ensure equity ~~bet~~ in fund allocation to encourage a culture of cooperative federalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Model Code of conduct (MCC) refers to a set of regulations and restraints (self imposed) to ensure free and fair election (Article 324)

Evolution of MCC

1960s → 1989 → since 2000s

Kerala parties adopted MCC

EC released MCC norms on a national basis

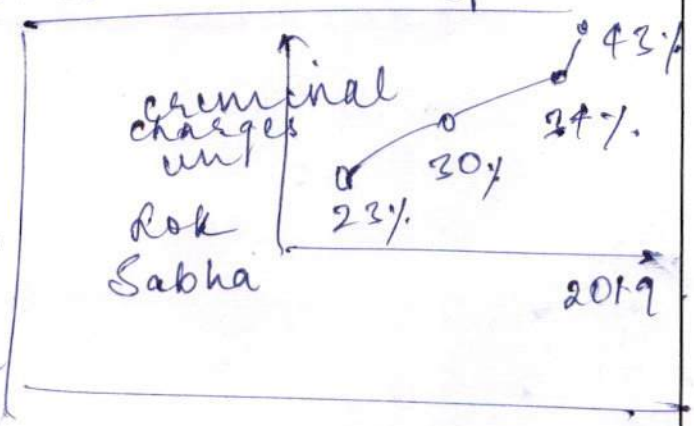
MCC recognised as important for free and fair election (SC).

Critical Analysis of statutory backing for MCC

1) Arguments for

1.1) Rising criminalisation of politics

1.2). Rising violation of MCC codes for political gains



- eg Religious sentiments hurt in UP elections

1.3). Submission of false affidavits by parties → not considered a violation

1.4) EC as a "toothless" tiger –
statutory backing will ensure powers to deregister candidates

1.5). Declining ethics in election
(i) → booth capturing
(ii) → use of muscle and money power
(iii) → supply of alcohols eg Rajinder Nagar bypolls
(iv) → culture of freebies (recent Gujarat election)

2) Arguments Against:

2.1) Already covered in IPC – eg section 295A – malicious intent to outrage religious sentiments

2.2) Increased litigation
NJDG data – currently 4 crore+ cases pending in courts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2.3) Loses the core values - MCC was meant as a consensual self regulating code.

2.4) Delay in election proceedings leading to larger window of "policy paralysis"

2.5) Lack of political will - to plug loopholes in conducting free and fair elections

2.6) Lack of necessary capacity and reporting mechanism for violation of MCC.

Model Code of Conduct needs to be provided statutory backing while enhancing the capacity of EC and judiciary is developed for effective implementation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Competition Commission of India is a statutory body formed under Competition Act (2002) to ensure a fair market environment

1) Need to revamp CCI in India

1.1) Poor regulation of digital economy.

(i) Manipulative algorithms providing preferential market access. eg Amazon.

(ii) Evolution of different business model for monetisation eg Ad revenue by digital platforms

(iii) Preferential access to certain retailers creating unfair competition. eg Allegation on Zomato for sidelining certain restaurants.

1.2) Dual responsibility and role.

eg Amazon both a seller and facilitator → Kindle

1.3) Cartelisation in digital space

eg recent allegations against Swiggy

1.4) Need to protect data to ensure fair competition

eg Role of facebook and Instagram in selling data to some businesses → preferential treatment

2) Way forward

2.1) Clear regulatory policy to regulate → predatory pricing

→ manipulative algorithm

→ preferential access to portal

2.2) Effective grievance redressal to ensure effective justice (~~covers~~ under article 21A)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.3) Powers to CCI to prosecute and provide compensation to victims

2.4) Powers to cancel licences (if repeated offender)

2.5) One stop solution for posting complaints

Laissez faire economy requires free and fair market access:
With the rise of Digital India, and startup culture, the need is to ensure a fair marketplace for all.
This shall help to ensure justice for all stakeholder (Article 38).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Whistle Blowing refers to the coming out of employees, ex-employees to reveal the malfeasance by any organisation

Sage Kashyap says, 'Dharma is wounded when good people fail to speak at the right time

1) Need for effective whistle blowing mechanism

1.1) Rampant corruption - recent raids by ED in Jharkhand

1.2) No mechanism of safeguard and incentive

Eg Sarbanes Oxlay (US) case offers 10% of compensation to whistle blower.

1.2). Lack of anonymous mechanism

eg cases registered by Lokpal require disclosure of details

1.4) Lack of alternate employment opportunities in case the whistle blower faces the heat

1.5). Protection to whistle blower and his family member.

eg Recently attacks against family members has increased.

1.6) Poor functioning of RTI and ~~CVC~~ CIC - non disclosure by PIOs in ~20% of cases (powers of CIC is only recommendary).

1.7) Limited coverage of ~~CVC~~ RTI Act - eg political parties, BCCI outside RTI.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Q.18.

Whistle Blowing in India should be supported by a comprehensive legislative safeguard to create a conducive environment for whistle blowers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cooperatives refers to peer controlled, self sustained group of people with common socio-economic interests

Reasons for poor performance of cooperatives (reasons by NITI Aayog and 2nd ARC)

1.1) Politicisation of cooperatives
eg sugar mills owned by politicians in Maharashtra

1.2) Structural Problems
(i) → poor business model and value addition
(ii) → High logistics cost
(iii) → limited geographical reach (limited in South and West)

1.3) Poor credit supply → ~20% credit by informal sources.

1.4) Poor monitoring and record keeping

1.5) Poor management skills of elected directors (eg. milk cooperatives)

1.6) Excessive control of state government in nominations, elections and functioning

1.7) Poor diversification - (eg ~~milk~~ agriculture) cooperatives does not focus on propolis, bee venom, etc.

2) Measures taken by govt -

2.1) Constitutional measures

- Article 43 - promotion of cooperatives as DPSP (Gandhian principles
- Article 19(1)(c) - fundamental right to form cooperatives
- Part IX.B - focuses on multi state cooperatives

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.2) Other measures taken

(i) Credit supply through promotion of MFIs and NABARD.

(ii) Scheme for formation of FPOs - farmers' cooperatives (role of SFAC and NABARD)

(iii) Cooperatives Act (97th CAA) → regulation of multi-state cooperatives

(iv) Geographical reach - (eg promotion of regional Rural Banks

(v) Programme to National Policy on Voluntary Sector 2007 - aim to create mechanism for partnership with government

(vi) Ministry of cooperatives (Planning Commission)

Way forward

- Bank Linkage project intended to cast India by NABARD
- Providing services (financial) to cooperatives. (eg MAVIM in Maharashtra

This shall ensure 'sahkaar se sahyog' to achieve welfare for all.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"om sarve bhavantu sukhinaye, sarve nir amaye" - Let everyone be happy, let everyone be free of disease.

The above quote highlights the importance of bridging gaps in India's healthcare system.

1) Gaps in India's healthcare system
- lack of doctor (1/1615 persons)
- lack of beds (0.5/1000 persons)
- limited scope of coverage in PHCs and CHCs
- Defunct Disease surveillance programme.
- Poor outreach in rural areas (74% doctors serve in urban areas).

These gaps result in high out of pocket expenditure (48% as per National Health Estimates, 2021).

2). Role of Public private partnership in bridging gap

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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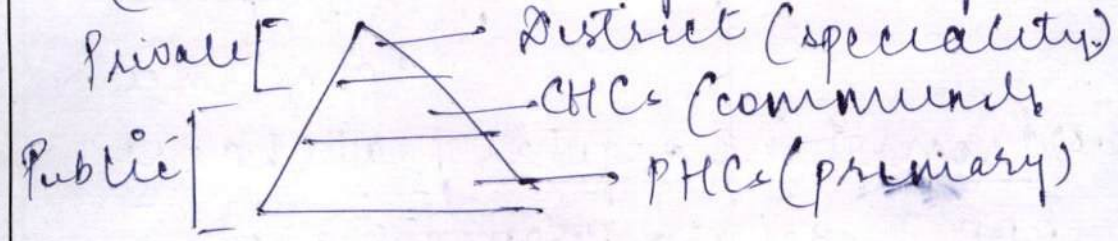
2.1). Hierarchal specialisation (recommended by NITI Aayog)



2.2). PPP model to build infrastructure

eg Ayushman Bharat JAY guarantees 150,000 Health and wellness centres

2.3). Private participation in building network of laboratories, Bio-safety labs, etc for epidemic surveillance

2.4) ~~Public sector~~ Ensuring geographical outreach

Rural → Urban

Government hospitals eg Mohalla clinics

Private hospitals (TATA Cancer Research)

2.5) Private partnership in vaccine and medicines supply chain

eg Private sector to focus on producing APIs. (reduce import dependence.

2.6) Promoting digital healthcare

→ PPP model to promote e-sanjeevani e-hospital and Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission

2.7) Convergence between government hospitals and private colleges.

Healthcare gaps can be plugged through PPP mechanism to realise the goals of National Health Mission (NHM) of universal coverage.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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New Education Policy (2020) aims to ensure the fruits of demographic dividend is realised through extensive focus on education

1) Vision of NEP:

1.1) Flexibility in higher education
eg Academic Bank of Credit

1.2) Promoting adult education through usage of infrastructure in off-hours

1.3) Focus on vernacular education
- promotes 3 language policy
- vernacular to be medium till class V and preferably till class VIII.

1.4) Internationalisation of education - eg allows (top 100) category to open schools in India

1.5) Focus on foundational Literacy and Numeracy (by class III). (FLN)

1.6). Targets set for enrolment rate in secondary, senior secondary and higher education

1.7) Extensive focus on women education

2) Success depends on convergence

2.1) Nutritional targets -
convergence with PM-POSHAN and fortification scheme to curb stunting (35%) and wasting (17%)

2.2) Internationalisation targets -
convergence with initiative "Padho Desh Me" campaign

Clarity needed on
- → reservation policy
- → autonomy in pedagogy and fee structure
- → restrictions on geography.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.3) FLN targets - convergence with Digital initiatives like

(i) e-DISHA portal for one-stop solution for materials

(ii) SWAYAM PRABHA for D2H connection

(iii) NISHTHA portal for Teachers' training

2.4) Women education targets - convergence with 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' to ensure lower drop out rates

2.5). Vernacular education targets role of AI tools for conversion and translation

"saavidyaye vimktuyaye" - True education is what liberates us.

The need is to ensure convergence of scheme to achieve the ideals of 'Padhega Bharat, Badhega Bharat'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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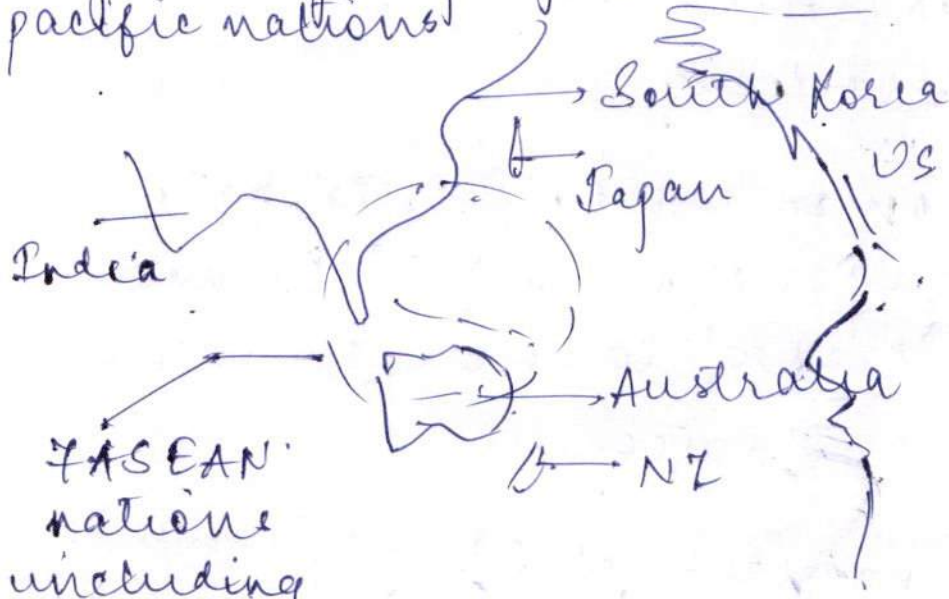
Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) refers to a regional grouping of 14 Indo-pacific nations



IPEF - engine for global economic growth

1) 1.1) 4 pillars of economy
- Connected
- Fair
- Resilient
- Free

1.2) Promotes certification of infrastructure

1.3) Push for economic connectivity through ~~redi~~ better ~~conn~~ partner ships and seamless transaction

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1.4) flexible in approach - allows a nation to opt out of any pillar

1.5). focus on other dimensions of economic growth
- → maritime security
- → climate change
- → supply chain resilience

1.6) Diverse subjects covered
eg IPR and Digital trade to be included

2) Concerns for India

2.1). India's opposition to and difference related to subjects like
- (i) → IPR
- (ii) → Labor Laws
- (iii) → Non technical barriers to trade
- (iv) → Data flow.

2.2) Not inclusive - does not include FIPIC nations like Solomon Islands and Fiji

2.3) Sees it as a tool by US to counter China's RCEP.

2.4) Redundancy - Blue Dot Network by US, Japan and Australia also focuses on certification

2) Importance for India
- → clears image of being protecting
- → in line with Act East and SAGAR
- → supply chain resilience

"IPEF initiative, a tool for US' "Pivot to Asia Program" can be leveraged by India to ensure. "bahujan hitaye, bahujan sukhaye" (welfare of all, happiness of all).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"The wars in the post Cold War era shall be fought in digital space"

CDS Bipin Rawat

The statement highlights the necessity to develop expertise in technology and digital/emerging tech

1) Complexity of expanding digital space and emerging tech
- (i) → rising cyber warfare
- (ii) → emergence of drone based delivery and attack
- (iii) → satellite based surveillance
- (iv) → Transition to ramjet and scramjet technology.

2) Priority sector India needs to identify

2.1) Drone technology for both counter attack and defensive strategies

(eg) Kamikaze drone of Israel
Predator Drones of US

2.2) Focus on Nuclear Ballistic missiles with scramjet technology (along the lines of China)

2.3) Space security ~~now~~ through
(i) A-SAT missions (Mission Shakti)
(ii) Ballistic missile technology
(iii) Project NETRA for monitoring

2.4) Blockchain - National Strategy of Blockchain aims to bring R&D in this sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of blockchain
(i) → electoral reforms
(ii) → registration of civil records
(iii) → healthcare records

2.5) Focus on Big Data and AI
National Digital Communication Strategy

AI can be used in
→ disaster management
→ CIBMS border management (Madhukar Gupta report)
→ IoT application

2.6) Building cyber resilience through Cyber Suraksha Kendra

"In the era of changing circumstances, ~~only~~ war is the only certainty" - EAM Jaishankar

The need is to build technical competence to ensure the ideals of Panch Pran

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 972717

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rohit Kumar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Delhi Mukherjeenagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

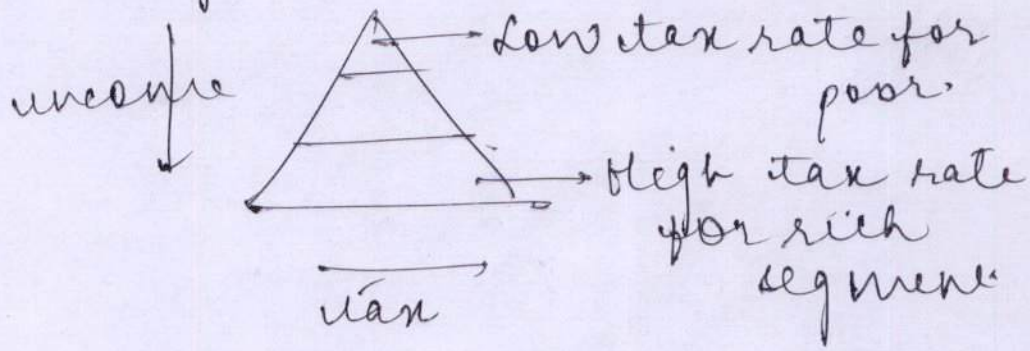
Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy refers to government actions taken in economic sphere to ensure stable macro-economic framework

1). Reducing income inequality

1.1) Progressive taxation



1.2). Welfare scheme - eg Kisan Credit card scheme to provide cash assistance.

1.3). Expenditure on social sector initiatives

eg Health - PM Matru Vandana Yojana (6000 cash incentive)

eg Education

VGF for entrepreneur

1.4). Increased govt. expenditure to boost economy (Job creation)

eg expenditure through Gati Shakti Master Plan - creates jobs

2) Downtrodden part of country's growth story

2.1) Tribal upliftment - MSP for MFP program ; Tribal panchsheel initiatives

2.2) Reducing agrarian distress

eg MSP procurement - 2% of GDP.

2.3). Women emancipation -

eg Delhi govt. scheme to provide monthlies pad at Re 1.

2.4). Scheduled caste upliftment

→ SHG formation and credit guarantee programme

Fiscal policy can be the panacea to ensure higher domestic consumption in post pandemic recovery

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitalisation of land record is one of the components of Land reforms initiative (Phase 4).

1) Digitalisation of land record and ensuring land reform

1.1). Creation of records with cadastral maps and surveying

1.2). Credit creation and debt management - land rights can be used as collateral

1.3). Promotes cooperatives formation and corporate farming. (South Korea model)

1.4). Promotes social and occupational mobility - Model Land Leasing Act

2) Digitalisation and reducing burden

2.1) Guaranteeing rights over land reduces litigation (~4.5 crore case pendings)

~50% + civil cases are land disputes (CJI N V Ramanna).

2.2) Removes issues of presumptive land records → presumption of right can be challenged + burden on owner to prove rights

3) Measures taken by state

3.1) SVAMITVA scheme → launched by Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- → operational in 5 states
- → use of drone to create cadastral maps

3.2) Digitalisation of Land Record Modernisation program.

3.3). Committee recommendation by Kurnappa and Gujral Committee

Digitalisation of land record shall be the panacea to double farmers' income (Dalwai panel). and ~~on~~ reduce agrarian distress

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, PM Modi highlighted the rising revdi (freebies) culture in Indian state which takes a toll on fiscal health.

1) Freebie (Non-merit subsidies) and Deep fiscal crisis

1.1). Rising revenue expenditure on non-investment products

eg Andhra Pradesh has 63 % of ~~non~~ tax revenue spend on freebies

1.2). Vote bank politics - offering free laptops, mobiles, cookers, etc

eg UP election

1.3). Unsustainable borrowing to fund electoral sops. eg Punjab has 53% of debt to GDP ratio

1.4). Private good - providing free electricity does not amount to social welfare

Need to rationalise subsidy regime

2) Need
- (i) → inl proper targeting (~40-60% inclusion exclusion error) in PDS
- (ii) → high fiscal burden (2% of GDP - food subsidy)
- (iii) → rationalising necessary and extravagant subsidies

3) Measures that can be taken

3.1) Role of Finance Commission (Article 280) - monitoring fiscal health wrt freebies supply

3.2) Role of Election Commission (Article 324) - promise of freebies to be covered under MCC.

3.3) Capping non-capital public supply as a percentage of revenue

"Freebies supply can be a quick passport to fiscal disaster" - NK Singh Committee

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro irrigation refers to the judicious use of water to ensure soil health and higher yield

PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana
- (i) → On farm water management
- (ii) → Har Khet ko Pani
- (iii) → More crop per drop
- (iv) → Integrated Watershed Management project

1). Potential to transform farming

1.1) Reduced water consumption – ~80% of water need can be reduced (Dalwai panel).

1.2) Better Pest and Fertility Management – fertigation with MI techniques can reduce fertiliser requirement (helps counter salinity and alkanity; Punjab NPK – 17:5:1)

1.3). Improve soil health - promoting growth of biota like earthworms (INDP of PMKSY).

1.4). Promote agro-climatic farming because of reduced input management (ON farm management) eg millets in Indira Gandhi Command Area

1.5). Higher yield in dryland farming - ICAR says yield increase by 20%.

2) Challenges
- lack of available technology
- poor land holding size and mechanisation
- near absence of maintenance services

Way forward

Recommendation of Dalwai panel

- Mandatory for sugarcane and rice field
- Providing subsidies for adoption
- Promotion of custom hiring centres (CHC) for rentals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India needs to develop greater collaboration with PIPIC nations in ensuring ~~eco~~ sustainability
- PM Modi at EAS (2019).

India's expertise and assistance to Pacific Small Island Development states

1.1) Military capability ~~to~~ in rescue operations (similar to Operation NEER in Vanilla states).

1.2). Research for mitigation of climate change hazards

(i) HICDP assistance to proof critical infrastructure

(ii) Water sustainability through micro irrigation techniques

(iii) Provision of Better input management - eg HYV seeds and nano-urea

1.3) Resilient infrastructure
role of India in IRIS initiative

1.4) Energy security
- (i) → hybrid solar wind projects
- (ii) → OSOWOG initiative - Green Grids initiative
- (iii) → ISA role to mobilise funds for solar analytics

India's collaboration with PSIDS is line with Act East policy and Gujral Doctrine.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj is in line with Sendai Framework (2015) and National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)

1) Key components of DMP-MoPR

1.1) Recognise role and responsibility of each stakeholder

1.2) Promotes capacity building of locals (80% of first responders are locals).
→ in line with PM-10 point program

1.3) Awareness building to reduce vulnerability

1.4) Proofing of critical infrastructure

1.5) Adherence and monitoring of codes for infrastructural resilience

1.6) Hazard zonation and risk assessment at local level

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Rationale behind formulation of plan

2.1) Near absence of grassroot level risk reduction plan in NDMP ~~(2015)~~.

2.2) Grassroot resilience - key to disaster risk reduction

Eg role of Kudumbshree in Kerala floods (2015).

2.3). First responders to calamity

Eg landslide at Idukki (2020) Chamoli (2021).

2.4). Reduced vulnerability

Vulnerability reduction
- → economic fall back mechanism
- → perception threat
- → social mainstreaming of women

2.5). Change in approach - preventive, proofing and preparedness

DMP - MoPR shall help to facilitate disaster risk reduction in line with sustainable development

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

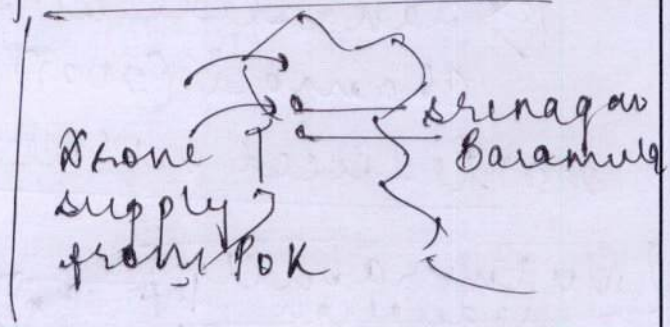
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Emerging and Disruptive technology ~~refers~~ shall be the ~~battleground~~ tools for tomorrow's battles.

1) Internal security due EDT by state and non state ~~actors~~ actors

1.1) Drone technology - extensive use for supplies delivery along LOC



1.2). Use of blockchain based cryptocurrency - anonymity helps to launder money.

1.3). Cyberwarfare eg Shadow Pad by Red Echo, sponsored by China

eg US' stuxnet to attack Iran's facility

1.3) Quantum satellites based surveillance - eg China's Micius satellite

1.4) Ramjet and scramjet technology - eg China's rising stout in guided missile technology

1.5) Biotechnology - eg Bioweapons being used to target civilian (Syrian war).

2) Way forward

2.1) Conducive research environment - Liberalisation of Drone Rules (2021)

2.2) Regulation of cryptocurrency

2.3) Developing counter attacking technology. eg A-SAT satellite by India

2.4) Cyber security - National Cyber Security Policy 2013. envisages increased testing facilities

2.5) Capacity building in cyber warfare.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's defence exports witnessed tremendous rise in the last 2 decades, putting India in 24th position (export list) - SIPRI report

1) Impediments faced by India in boosting exports.

1.1) Limited indigenous technology for production - eg MQ-9 Reaper drones bought from US

1.2) Poor supply chain - limited role of MSMEs in DEM manufacturing

1.3) Limited R&D - 0.66% of GDP (as per DST report); 46th rank in WIPO.

1.4). Heavy reliance on imports for purchasing basic equipments

1.5) Extensive global competition from Israel, Russia and US

2). Measures taken to boost defence exports

2.1) FDI norms - increased to 74% in defence sector

2.2) Capital acquisition - 68% from indigenous suppliers

2.3) Maintaining a negative lists of imports - mandatorily bought from domestic sources

2.4) Strategic Partnership Model (SPM) and Buy (Make in India) option introduced in recent reforms

2.5) Global collaboration - Brahmos built in India with 51-49% stake in favour of Indian firm

India's export of Brahmos to Philipines is the first of the many success stories in India's endeavour to promote global exports

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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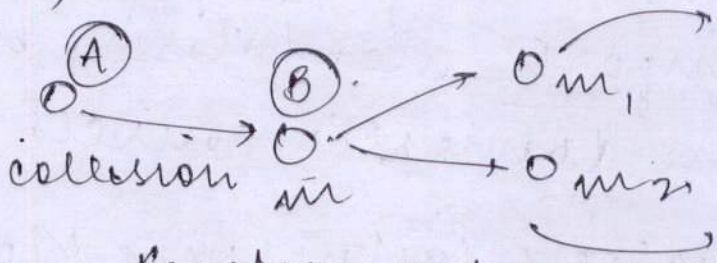
Space debris are a major threat to space assets, consisting of obsolete satellites, asteroids, meteors, etc.



Kessler syndrome
(collision leads to more collisions).

1) Issues with space debris

1.1) Threat to space assets like communication satellites

1.2) Threat to ~~global~~ manned space missions - eg stationing of astronauts at ISS.

1.3). Affects services like Internet connectivity and remote sensing

1.4). Loss to public exchequer - launching satellites is expensive ($360 industry)

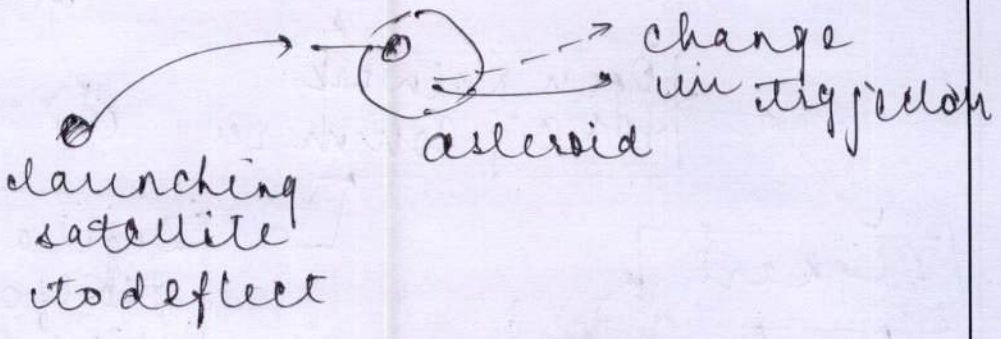
2) Measures taken to tackle the menace Domestic

2.1) NETRA project - space awareness and monitoring of assets

2.2) Collaboration with like minded partners - eg India-France Space Situational Dialogue

Global initiatives

2.3) DART mission of NASA



2.4) Harpoon capture technology ongoing research in ESA and NASA

2.5) Policy formulation - Open Space Treaty and policy to ~~clea~~ bring back satellite after 25 years of operations

Space awareness shall help to ensure security of space assets and help India become a global leader in space tech.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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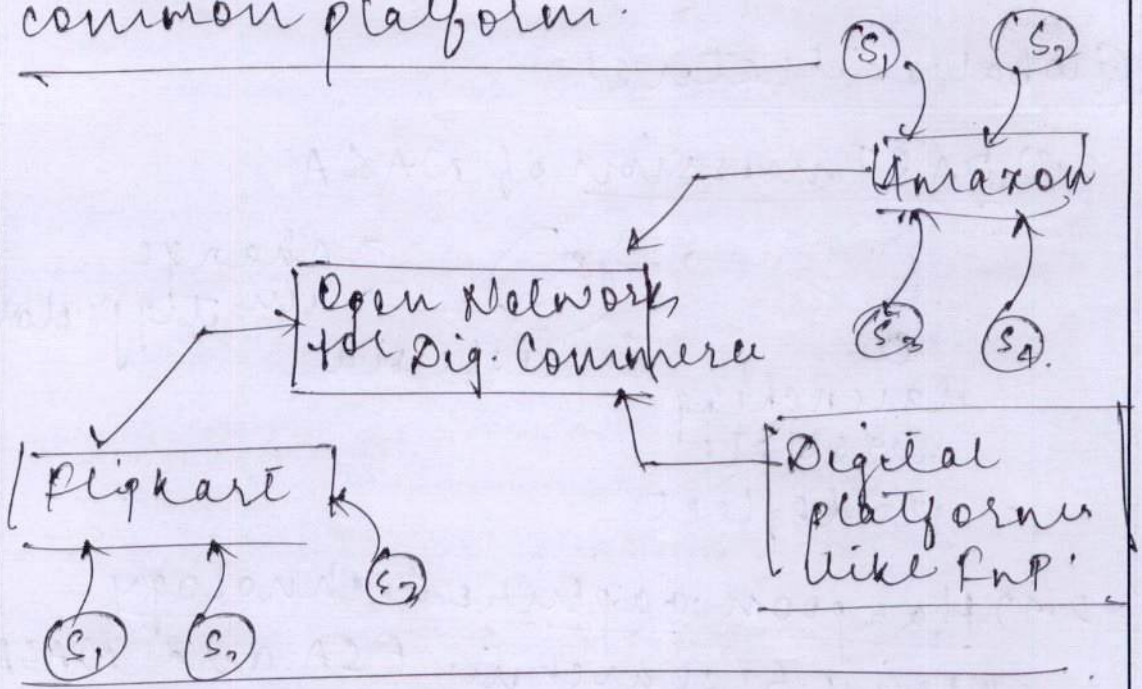
Open Network for Digital Commerce refers to a common marketplace where all buyers and sellers can be accommodated on a common platform.



1) ONDC - making e-commerce inclusive and accessible

1.1) Democratisation - accommodation of all suppliers, including Tribal supply chain

1.2) Better price discovery for primary produce

1.3) Interoperability in payment mechanism

1.4) Use state of the art digital infrastructure. eg cloud computing

1.5) Access to wide range of products and services from various marketplaces (benefits consumers)

1.6) Help: consumers compare across options based on origin, price, standards, etc

ONDC initiative needs to be supported by robust regulatory infrastructure and digital connectivity to ensure ~~good~~ the ideals of Laisse faire

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, an agreement on fisheries subsidies was reached at 12th WTO summit (2022).

1) Agreement at 12th WTO Summit

1.1). Restriction of fisheries subsidies namely, subsidies on over-exploited fish stock and fishing in high sea

1.2). Regulation of fishing in unregulated high seas, except on permission from International commission

1.3) 2 years moratorium for developing states for compliance transition

1.4). Restriction on subsidies granted on IUU fishing.

Benefit of 12th WTO Agreement → promote sustainable fishing
→ promote equity between developing and developed nation
↓
ecological benefit
lowering threat to seabed ecosystem.

2) Concerns raised by India

2.1) Denial of S&DT principles
(eg) India's Blue Revolution aims to achieve 220 MT of fish production

2.2) Protection to small farmers
~~sub~~ moratorium of 2 years is not sufficient

2.3) Inequitable reforms -
quantum of subsidy per person is nearly 200 times more for ~~us~~ Netherlands than India

2.4) Only restrictive - no explicit provision to phase out unsustainable fishing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.5) Limited scope to resolve fishing issues in bilateral situation

eg clash over Katcheevu island and demarcation of IMBP in Palk strait

2.6) Limited scope to restrict over consumption over fishing (OCOF)

The need is to push for fishing reforms at the 13th WTO summit to ensure welfare of fishermen in India and other developing states

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hybrid Annuity Model is the combination of EPC and BOT model to reduce the challenges associated with both.

1) Advantages due to HAM model

1.1) Access to private funds - private sector contributes which reduces burden of government

1.2) Operational flexibility to private sector

1.3). Role of public sector - provide clearances, land acquisition on a timely basis

1.4) Lower risk for private sector due to lower traffic on roads.

1.5). Better services to consumers

eg provision of better quality roads, ports, etc.

2) Challenges with HAM model

2.1) Higher risk than EPC model (EPC more preferred by private sector)

2.2) Delay in project clearances
(i) Land acquisition concern
(ii) EIA mandate (environmental clearance)
(iii) other clearance based on location

→ leads to higher costs for private sector

2.3) Lack of clear agreement and clause in case of changing circumstance

2.4) Poor grievance redressal platform

2.5) ~~Non-~~ Lack of transparency in project allotment (Swiss challenge considered better).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8) The following measures can be taken -

3.1). Creation of Land Banks

3.2) One stop clearance solution

3.3). Digitalisation of land record

3.4). Transparency in bidding process

3.5). Effective grievance redressal

3.6). MoU focusing on changing circumstances.

Rationalising HAM is the way forward.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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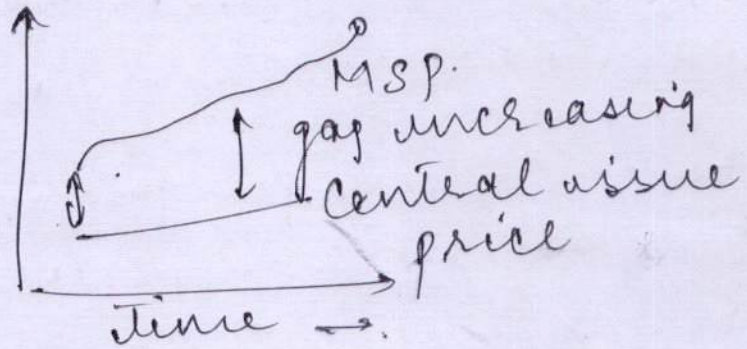
Minimum support price refers to the price at which FCI procures food grains from the farmers computed at 1.5 x cost of labor and input.

1) MSP regime – economic concerns

1.1). High fiscal burden – 2% of GDP – food subsidy

1.2). High economic cost

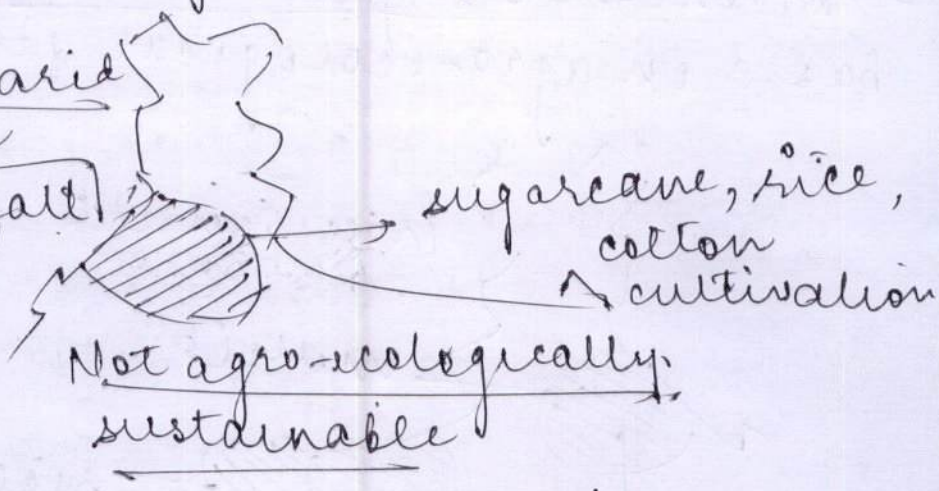


1.3). Open ended procurement – purchases entire produce from farmers

1.4). Economic inequality – 6% of farmers (mostly from Punjab, Haryana, MP) benefit

2) MSP regime - Agro - ecological concerns

2.1) Against agro-ecological farming



~~2.2). Virtual water trade~~

2.3) MSP procurement leads to other ecological concerns

(i) groundwater depletion (89% used in agriculture)

(ii) excessive electricity use (use of non-feeder lines)

(iii) Heavy input management (Punjab's NPK - 17:5:1) ~~as against~~

2.4) Concerns of contamination of groundwater - leaching of pesticides

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Alternate measures that can be adopted

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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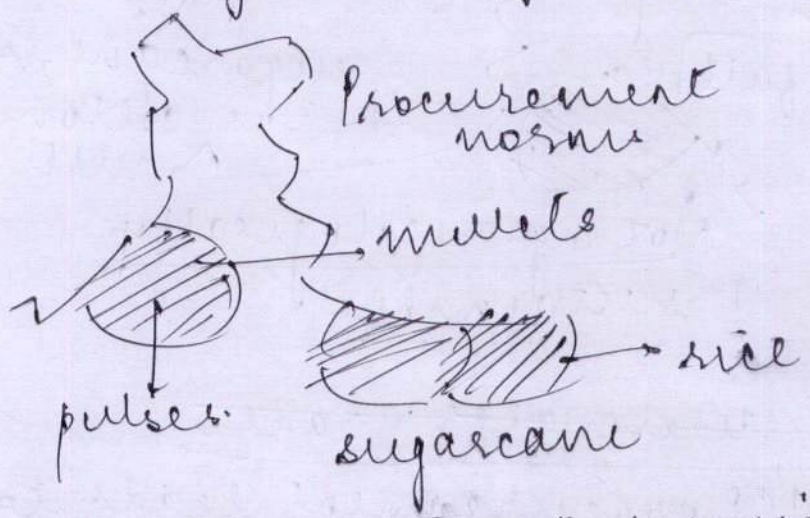
3.1) Decentralised procurement based on agro-ecological farming



3.2) Promoting contract farming through adoption of Model Contract Farming Act
eg McCain - potato from Punjab

3.3) Promotion of micro-irrigation techniques through incentives

3.4) Price signalling - higher MSP for pulses

MSP regime needs to be rationalised to ensure farmers' welfare (bahuyan hitaye, bahuyan sukhaye) happiness of all, welfare of all.

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Food grain losses (post harvest) amounts to 90k crore (Niti Aayog report), majority of which happens in warehouses.

1) Wastage in warehouses and role of buffer stock policy

1.1) Open ended procurement - no limit set by FCI, procures all that farmers offer.

1.2) Counter cyclical procurement policy - heavy procurement in poor produce years

1.3) Low investment in scientific management
eg open plinth system exists in several FCI warehouses

1.4) Limited funding to FCI and Central Warehousing Commission to bolster capacity

1.5). No policy for open market sales in cases of buffer exceeding the threshold (ad hoc basis).

1.6) Unscientific management

- poor evacuation norms.
- prone to natural calamities
- affected by moisture, pest, etc

2) Challenges and issues associated

- → Loss to public exchequer (2% of GDP)
- → Could have increased agri exports and improved farmers' income
- → Virtual Water Loss (rice wastage).

3) Measures that should be taken (Recommendation of Shanta Kumar Committee)

3.1). Decentralised procurement - states should focus on building own infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3.2) Price deficiency and payment system (PDPS) -

Government subsidy = MSP - Farmer's sale price in open market

3.3) Scientific management by capacity building

eg FCI aims to increase ~~produc~~ capacity by 1 lac MT

3.4) Increased funding of CWC and FCI.

Storage and warehousing should be strengthened to reduce post harvest losses and protect tax payers' money to insure the ideals of Panchpran in Amritkaal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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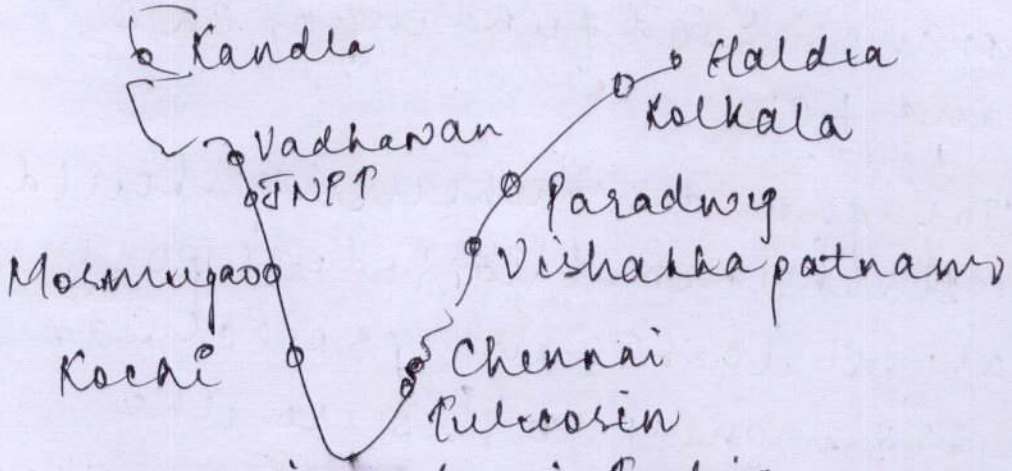
Recently, Ministry of Shipping declared Vadhavan port as the 13th major port in India

1). Port status in India



Major ports in India

- 18 major and 205 minor ports

2) Challenges faced by ports in India

Economic survey highlights the challenges faced by ports in India

2.1). High turnaround time –

2.5 times more than Singapore

2.2) Poor connectivity : limited development of inland waterways

2.3) Limited autonomy - Port Trust Act (1957) grants extensive powers to Port Trust (members nominated by Central government)

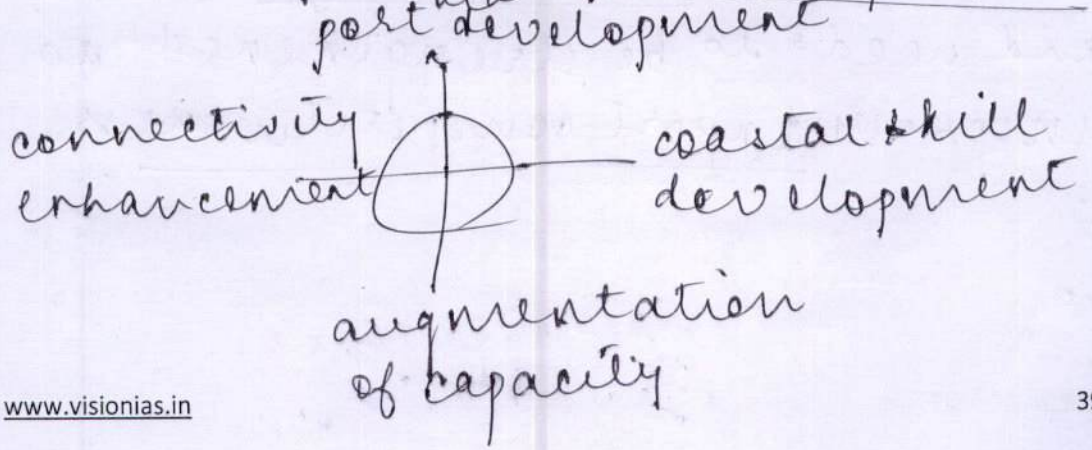
2.4) Heavy congestion at some ports. eg JNPT port

2.5) Poor infrastructural development - limited berths and pipeline connectivity

2.6) Dual jurisdiction - managed by both Ministry of shipping and State government

3) Measures to be taken to propel Blue economy

3.1) Strengthen Sagarmala project



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3.2) Passing Major ports Authority Bill (2021)

- creation of Major ports authority
- landlord model.
- membership from Customs, Defence, etc
- Power of private sector to fix tariffs

3.3) Fastracking convergence with Bharatmala and Sagarmala waterways programme

3.4) Decentralisation of powers to private sector

3.5). Reduced compliance - one stop solution

3.6) Modernisation of customs infrastructure

Ports cater to 90% of total trade volume and needs to be strengthened to improve export competitiveness.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carbon inequality refers to the skewed emission across economy, sectors, geography, etc.

1) Inequality in income translates to carbon inequality

1.1) Lower emissions of developing nations. eg. India per capita emission is one third of global average

1.2). North-South and East-West dicholomy - eg US New York consumes more energy than entire Sahel region

1.3). Material footprint difference VS shifting of manufacturing units to China

1.4) Lower wealth → unsustainable practices

eg use of coal and wood by tribal women

1.5). Poor technology base in developing nations. (eg) illegally emitting vehicles in Chad, Niger

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2). Significance of addressing carbon inequality

(i) → equitable growth in economy.

(ii) → sustainable agriculture practices (eg) agro-ecological farming

(iii) → building capability

(iv) → reduce emission from demand side (eg) DBT - Pahal scheme for LPG connection

(eg) reduce cooling demand (ICAP launched by India)

3) Measures taken to achieve carbon equality

3.1). Reforms in agriculture (Dalwai panel)

(eg) NFSM - millets

ISOPOM scheme to promote oilseeds, pulses production

3.2). Mainstreaming weaker section

eg PM-JIVAN and Gobardhan scheme to promote bio gas production

3.3). Rationalising urban needs through

(i) Reducing cooling demand by 20-30%.

(ii) Energy efficiency eg UJALA scheme of 770 million LEDs

(iii) National Mission for Transformative Mobility to promote EVs.

3.4). Rationalising industrial needs

eg ESCerts and RPO obligation to incentivise green industries

India's Panchamrit commitment and updated INDC (2022) needs ~~to~~ a multi-stakeholder approach

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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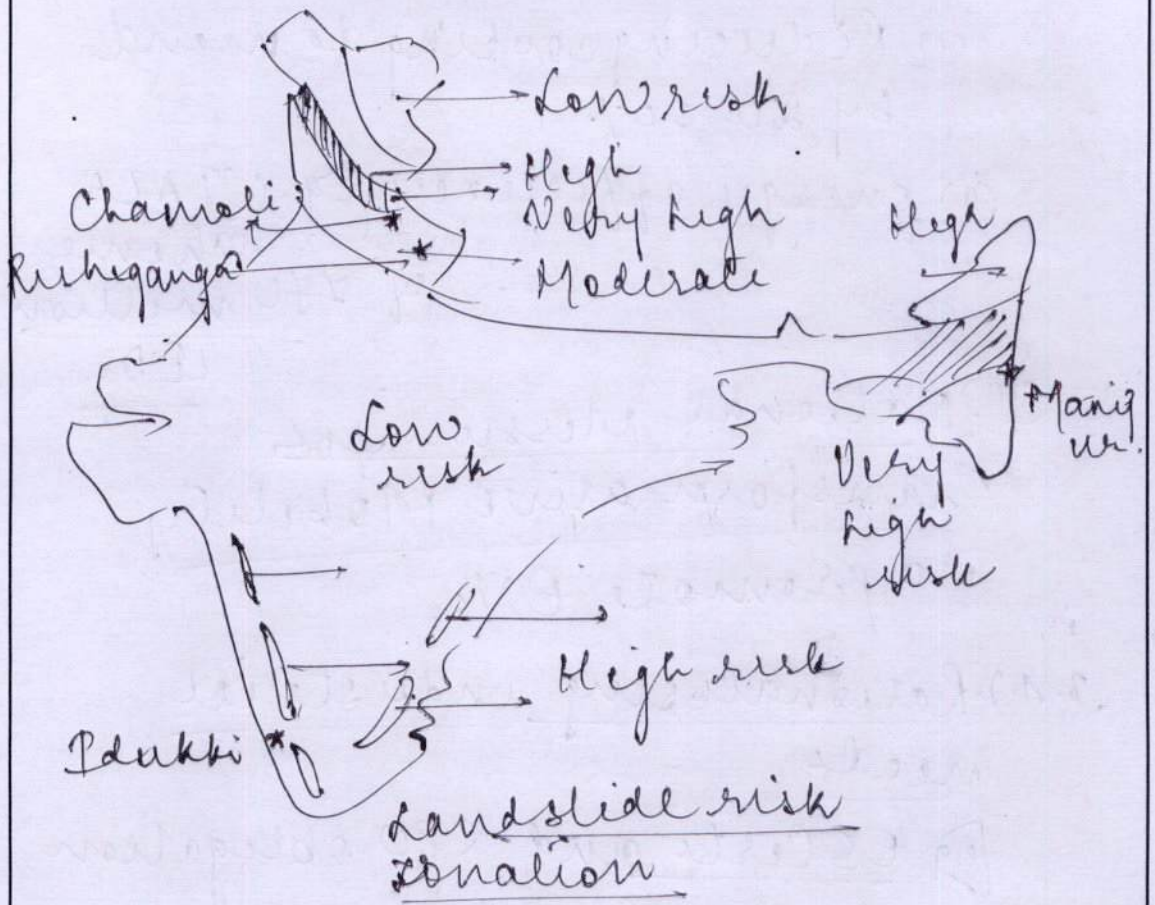
Landslide recently in Idukki district and Manipur ded to heavy loss to lives and property



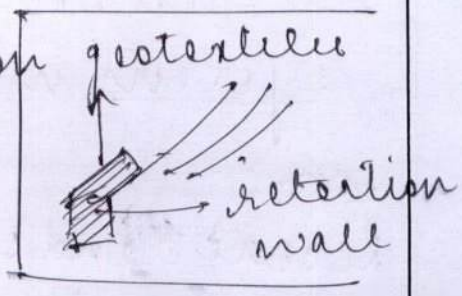
1) Concerns with landslide management

1.1) Near absence of district level hazard zonation and risk assessment

1.2) Poor risk mitigation techniques

- eg ~~non~~ limited coverage of retention walls in fragile landscape

1.3). Non-implementation and poor monitoring of construction codes by states



1.4) Development over ecology

eg. Exemptions to 25MW hydropower project under 2020 EIA rules

1.5) Poor capacity building of locals (NDMA - 80% of first responders are locals)

2) Measures that needs to be taken (NDMA guidelines)

2.1). Hazard zonation and risk assessment at micro levels

2.2) Focus on using geotextile based retention walls.

2.3) EIA compliance - for construction, mining, etc (especially in Western Ghats)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.4) Adherence to building code and monitoring by state government

2.5) Focus on early warning system mechanism

2.6) Recent landslide in Chamoli, Idukki and Manipur highlights the lax approach in Landslide Risk management

The need is to adhere to NDMA guidelines to realise the ideals of Sendai Framework (2015)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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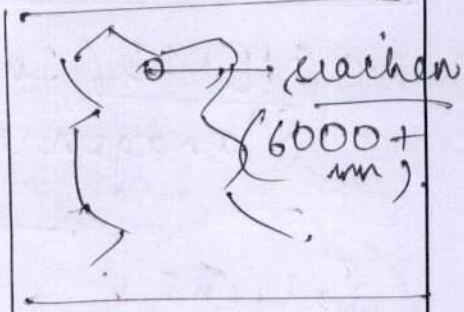
Recently, drone based supply has increased across the LoC (India-Pakistan border (MHA report, 2021)

1) Need for smart border management

1.1) Difficult terrain - difficult for large scale mobilisation in Siachen

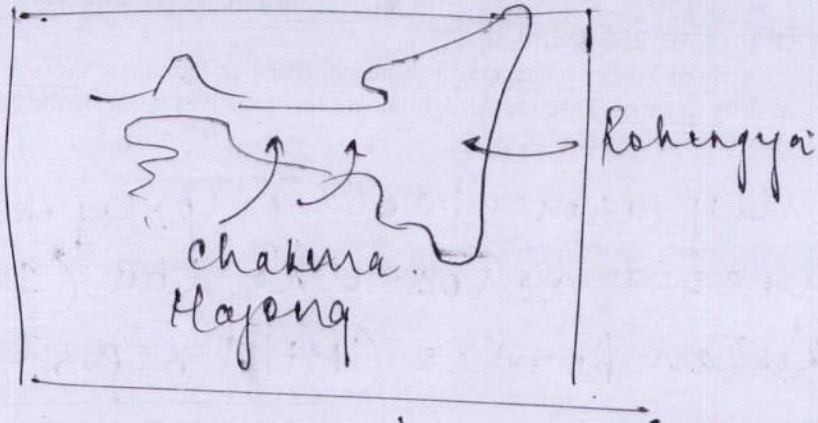


1.2) Concerns of smuggling and ~~narcoterrorism~~.

eg Heavy smuggling of cattles along porous Indo-Bangladesh border

1.3) Emerging technology - use of drones for weapon supply in Baramula and Anantnag. (difficult to intercept)

1.4) High illegal immigration of persecuted



1.5) Narco-terrorism - proximity to golden triangle and golden crescent

2) Initiatives taken by the government

2.1) CIBMS (Integrated Border Management System)

Salient Features
- use of electronic sensors, CCTV, infrared sensors
- installed along Bangladesh and Pakistan border.
- create an electronic barrier along land, water and air

(Recommendation of Madhukar Gupta Committee)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.2) BOLD-QIP along the porous borders of Indo-Bangladesh, (especially along river basins)

2.3). Adoption of defensive technology like S-400 and anti drone system along borders

2.4) Modernisation of forces scheme provision of smart machinery to ensure proper surveillance

2.5). Heavy investment and liberalisation of Drone Rules (2021)

eg no security clearance needed for foreign firm

Effective and smart border management shall be the key to ensuring peace and security in post pandemic recovery

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering refers to the deception of making illegitimate money look clean.

Money Laundering Mechanism

Placement → Layering → Integration

Placement: insertion into bank account

Layering: more transfer, inter bank transfers

Integration: incorporation back to economy

1) Linkages between Globalisation and Money Laundering

1.1) Emerging technology - Eg. blockchain based cryptocurrency used to launder money

1.2). Use of participatory notes (P-Notes) Eg. P_notes used to invest black money into the economy

1.3). Use of shell companies - Base erosion and profit shifting

1.4) Trade based money laundering

Mechanism
- → excessive invoicing
- → phantom shipping.
- → no actual shipping but invoices cleared

1.5) Globalisation led research and development

(eg) use of encrypted message to facilitate communication

2) Measures taken at National level

2.1) Legal institutional

(i) PMLA (2002) and FERA acts

(ii) Constitution of Enforcement Directorate (ED) for investigation

(iii) FIU-IND for reporting and information collection

2.2) Countering Black money - Benami Transaction Act and Demonetisation

2.3) Recent amendment of PMLA.

(eg) defining "proceeds of crime"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) International measures

3.1) Role of FATF and Eurasian Action Group. eg Pakistan under Grey list

~~3.2) Commonwealth~~.

3.2) Vienna Declaration to counter ML – India is a signatory to it

3.3) Use of emerging tech – National Language Processing (NLP) and AI to monitor transactions (Brazil model)

(Q4). Money laundering is emerging as the biggest threat to India's internal security
– CDS Bipin Rawat

The need is to adhere to global standards to ensure a safe politico-economic system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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India has not signed / ratified the Artemis Accord along with other nations like China and Russia

Artemis Accord
- → introduced by NASA
- → applicable to NASA. manned space program to Moon
- → promotes a safe and ~~secula~~ secure space for exploitation and research

1) Need to review India's assumption about outer space

Evaluation

1.1) India relies on safe and equitable access to space
- signed Outer Space Treaty (1967)

1.2) Disregards NASA hegemony and superior attitude - seeks a more consultative framework to ensure security

1.3). Part of arms race - (eg A-SAT satellite to target hostile missile

(Needs to push for non-proliferation and disarmament)

1.4) Space as Global commons :-
Needs to push for Reforms like signing Moon Act.

1.5). India's negligence towards nuclearisation of space
did not sign CTBT which prevent nuclear testing in space

India needs to push for special and differentiated responsibility in (i) managing space debris
(ii) commercial utilisation of space

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK